

CITY COMES TO RELIEF OF FIREMEN'S FAMILIES

Three Movements Are Launched to
Care for Dependents of Men
Killed on Sunday.

MAYOR AINSLIE TAKES LEAD

Former Councilman, City Chairman
of Citizens' Club, Church
Hill Bank to Receive Contributions
—Aldermen to Act To-Night.

Touched to his heart by the calamity that has overtaken three dependent families through the untimely death of three firemen in the disastrous fire of Sunday morning, the city of Richmond yesterday promptly took steps to lighten the burden of the unfortunate families that are left behind.

Relief movements were instituted in three directions. Mayor Ainslie prepared a special message to the Council, which will be presented to the Board of Aldermen to-night, recommending the passage of an ordinance authorizing the payment to the families of the dead men the salaries that would have been paid them during the remainder of the term in which they were serving at the time they were killed.

ADAMS WILL ASK ALDERMEN
TO MAKE APPROPRIATION

President W. H. Adams, of the Board of Aldermen, announced in the afternoon that he will present to that body to-night an ordinance appropriating \$7,500 to be used in a manner to be determined upon, to relieve the stricken families. It has been suggested that this amount be expended by paying each of the families a \$2,500 home, or annuity, so conditioned as to prevent its alienation for a term of years. A third relief movement was inaugurated by a committee headed by former Councilman Morgan R. Mills, which will meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Business Men's Club to arrange for a mass-meeting to be held at one of the East End school buildings for the purpose of raising a special relief fund. The committee will to-day determine the procedure to be followed at the meeting and the manner in which the fund shall be applied. It is planned to hold the mass-meeting not later than Friday night at Bellevue School.

CHURCH HILL BANK
TO RECEIVE FUNDS

In the meantime the committee has designated the Church Hill Bank, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, to receive such contributions as citizens may want to make. All of the men who died in the fire were residents of the Church Hill, and that section of the city can naturally be taken the lead in setting in motion the machinery of relief.

Captain R. M. Norment and Fireman W. R. Odell each left a widow and three children. Fireman C. L. Atkinson left two children who are largely dependent upon him for their support. No help can be extended to them by the Firemen's Relief Association, whose funds are available only for the relief of crippled or disabled firemen. It pays no death benefits.

Not in many years has the city been stirred by an accident as it has by the death of the three members of the Fire Department while in the discharge of their duty. North, east, south and west there have gathered a mass of sympathy for the dependent families that are left behind. The city has made its own the sorrow of the families that have been invaded the homes of Church Hill.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN
TO ACT TO-NIGHT

Although the mass-meeting will be held in Jefferson Ward, its appeal will be to the city at large. Members of the Council from all the wards yesterday agreed that the city should promptly come to the assistance of those who have been made destitute by the death of men who have given their lives in the peculiar sense to the city's service. The Board of Aldermen will, in all probability, take action to-night looking to providing immediate relief. A special meeting of the Council will probably be called by President Peters to take immediate action in whatever steps may be determined upon at to-night's meeting.

MAYOR SENDS SPECIAL
MESSAGE TO COUNCIL

Mayor Ainslie's communication to the Board of Aldermen follows:

To the Honorable Council of the City of Richmond:

Gentlemen,—On the early morning of Sunday, October 11, Richmond experienced one of the most disastrous fires in her history.

In the course of the battle against this fire, which at one time threatened to destroy the whole city, which it did, occurred, a falling wall caught and buried deep beneath its ruins three gallant members of our Fire Department.

The unfortunate men who thus perished at their posts of duty were Captain R. M. Norment, Fireman C. L. Atkinson and Fireman W. R. Odell.

There is but little that the city government can do to repair the overwhelming loss sustained by the families of these men, but that little should be promptly done; and I, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of an ordinance authorizing the payment to the families of these former members of the department the salaries that would have been paid to such members during the remainder of the term in which they were serving when they died, such payments to be made as and when other firemen are paid.

I further respectfully recommend that you appropriate and sum to the salary account of the Fire Department sufficient to enable this to be done until the next budget ordinance, and that you then and therein make provision for the remainder.

Respectfully,

GEORGE AINSLIE, Mayor.

CHARLOTTE FIREMEN
WANT THEIR SYMPATHY

The following telegram was received yesterday by Chief W. H. H. Jones:

Charlotte, N. C., October 11.

The chief and Charlotte fire department extend to you deep sympathy for the loss of your gallant and brave firemen, and we request you to extend our deepest sympathy to their families.

(Signed) J. H. WENTZ, Chief of Fire Department.

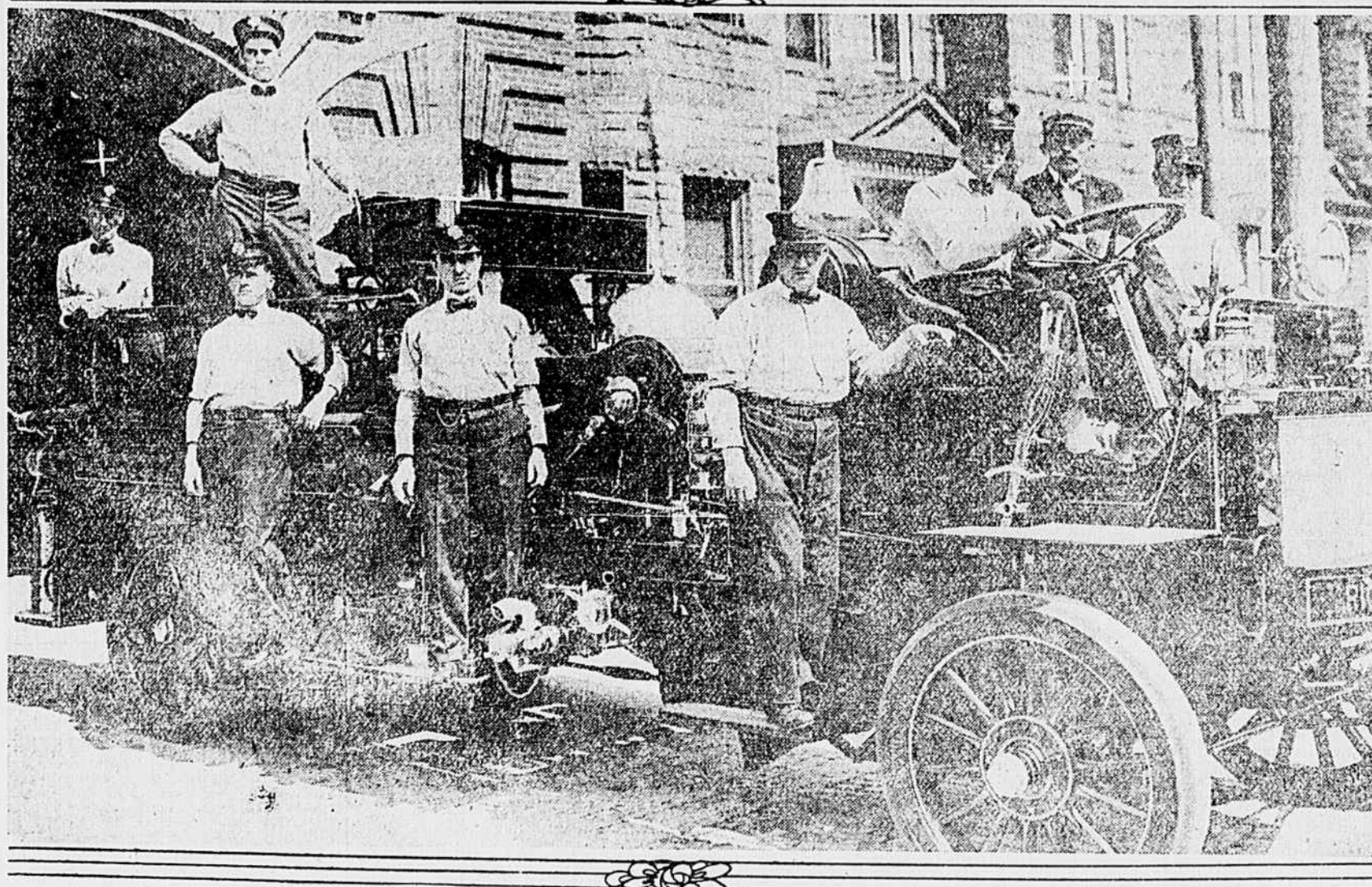
MONUMENT TO TYLER
TO BE UNVEILED TO-DAY

(Continued From First Page.)

is placed a bronze bust of President Tyler, and surmounting which is a bronze finial. The bronze finial is visible from a considerable distance, even as it is seen to consist of a Greek urn supported between the broad wings of two American eagles, it indicates the last resting place of a man of national character.

Upon closer approach, a heroic bronze bust of President Tyler is observed, resting in a dignified manner upon a pedestal of the monolith, after the excellent manner of the ancient Greek sarcophagi. On each side of the monolith

Fire Engine Company No. 1, Which Lost Three Men at Sunday's Disastrous Fire



The big new motor engine, the pride of the company, is shown just coming out of the engine-house at Twenty-fifth and Broad Streets. The photograph was taken two days before the fire in which the whole company was caught under a falling wall and three men lost their lives. The dead are Captain R. M. Norment, shown with his coat on, seated by the driver; Fireman Atkinson, standing on the center of the running-board, and the Fireman Odell, who had recently been transferred to the company, standing on the rear step. A committee will meet this afternoon to take steps for the relief of the destitute families of the dead firemen, and the Church Hill Bank, just opposite from the engine-house, has been named as a depository for funds intended for this purpose.

lith there is a bas-relief, one being a life-sized figure of the republic with a shield bearing the seals of the United States and the Commonwealth of Virginia, significant of President Tyler's relations with the national government and his native State. The other is a draped female figure, representing Memory, holding in one hand a laurel wreath and cultivating with the other the young tree of the republic, which during Tyler's administration began to grow and expand in an exceptional manner.

MEMORIAL ERECTED BY
ORDER OF CONGRESS

In an act approved March 4, 1911, Congress authorized the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, in Hollywood Cemetery, and, by an act approved August 24, 1912, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the purpose, provided that no part of the amount appropriated should be expended until the Secretary of War was satisfied of the existence of a reasonable legal association for the care and maintenance of the monument, and that when the monument was erected, the responsibility for its care and maintenance should be without expense to the United States. In pursuance of this law, the Hollywood Cemetery Company agreed to take charge of the Tyler lot in Hollywood Cemetery as soon as the monument it was proposed to have placed in the lot was completed, and to keep the lot in perpetual care, having full regard to its dignity and respectable appearance.

MONUMENT ERECTED UNDER
ORDER OF WAR DEPARTMENT

The Secretary of War, under date of November 26, 1912, directed the chief of engineers, United States Army, to select an officer of the corps of engineers, United States Army, to take charge of the monument, and to prepare the advertising for bids and designs, conducting all necessary correspondence regarding design of monument and the inscriptions, and the disbursement of the appropriation made by the military civil act approved August 24, 1912, for the construction of the monument.

In accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, the chief of engineers, United States Army, under date of December 10, 1912, designated the district engineer officer at Norfolk, to carry out the instructions given.

On December 16, 1912, competitive designs for the monument were invited by the Secretary of War, and as a result of this competition, and on the recommendation of the Commission of Fine Arts, Washington, D. C., the design submitted by the T. P. McGinn & Sons Company, of Boston, Mass., was accepted.

A contract was entered into with the successful competitors, which was approved by the chief of engineers on June 23, 1914. The erection of the monument was completed on June 9, 1915.

The committee on the unveiling ceremonies is composed of Governor Stuart, Mayor Ainslie, President W. H. Adams, of the Board of Aldermen; President R. L. Peters, of the Common Council; Aldermen Barton H. Grundy, Councilmen Fred H. Powell and Edgar R. English.

HAD DISTINGUISHED
CAREER IN PUBLIC LIFE

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, was born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29, 1790. His father, John Tyler, Sr., was one of the most active and prominent patriots of the American Revolution. He was captain of the militia company, Speaker of the House of Delegates, judge of the State Admiralty and General Courts, vice-president of the convention of 1788, Governor, and at the time of his death was judge of the United States District Court.

As a leading member of the Legislature he was instrumental in securing the passage of the resolution for calling the Annapolis convention in 1789, as judge he was one of the earliest to champion the overruling power of the judiciary, and as Governor he earnestly favored the cause of education. The military fame that came from his strong representations to the Legislature on the subject.

His son, John Tyler, passed through even a greater stretch of honors. He was member of the executive council, member of the House of Representatives, Governor of the State, Senator of the United States, Vice-President of the United States, President of the State conventions of 1829-30 and 1861, president of the peace conference, member of the provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and member-elect at the time of his death of the Confederate States House of Representatives. This is only an imperfect enumeration of his honors.

In politics he was a consistent States' rights man, and believed that the

Union's only escape from civil war lay in scrupulous regard for the Constitution. Like his father, he was a strong friend of education, and as Governor favored a system of public schools. As member of the United States Congress, he opposed the Missouri compromise, and the other so-called national measures—protective tariff, national bank and internal improvements—certain to lead to ill-will among the States and imperil the existence of the Union. He regarded them as sectional, not really national measures.

He was especially conspicuous in the role of peace-maker in 1820, when he suggested to Clay the principle of the compromise tariff, and in 1861, when he got up a peace conference of delegates from the States, who met in Washington. On the question of slavery, while he denied the right of Congress to interfere with the subject, he looked to its eventual abolition by peaceful means, and strongly opposed the slave trade. Thus, as chairman of the Senate committee for the District of Columbia, he drafted a provision for the abolition of the slave trade in the District, and as President caused an article to be inserted in the treaty of Washington (1847) for the maintenance of a squadron by the United States and Great Britain, respectively, for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa.

PREVENTED ESTABLISHMENT
OF MONOPOLY

As President he was a strong factor in determining the policy of the country. By his vetoes he prevented the establishment of a moneyed monopoly, represented in the United States Bank, and by his close personal surveillance of the different departments of the government he abolished all corruption and reduced the national expenditures one-fourth. He originated the system of finance known as the exchequer, and in its essential features is reproduced in the present banking reserve system, and to him is chiefly due the success of the treaty of Washington (1847), settling the northeastern boundary, the right of visitation and the suppression of the slave trade, and the annexation of Texas, which measure so greatly extended the confines of the Union and gave to the United States the virtual monopoly of the cotton plant. He closed the war with the Seminole Indians, settled the difficulties in Rhode Island, made the first treaty with China and vindicated Monroe's doctrine as to the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Tyler married twice—first, Letitia Christian, of New Kent County, and second, Julia Gardiner, of New York, who is buried under the monument by his side. He had seven children by each marriage. He died in Richmond, January 18, 1862, and a great public funeral witnessed the interment of his remains in Hollywood Cemetery. Mr. Tyler was a powerful orator, Jefferson Davis declared that he was the most eloquent he had heard. Alexander H. Stephens said that "this State papers compared favorably with those of any of his predecessors." And Charles Dickens, who saw him at the White House in 1842, wrote of his interview: "I thought that in his whole carriage and demeanor he became his station singularly well."

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